

FASHIONS FROM MARIE ANTOINETTE.

Very French Effects in
Gowns, Hats, Sleeves,
Ribbons, Muffs
and Curls.

If Marie Antoinette, dressed in her very best gown, were suddenly to appear among the society women of the day she would be surprised to see how many of her pet fashions they had adopted for their very own.

It is a season of revivals in dress. What are termed the novelties of the hour are but, in many cases, only the fads and fancies of the old regime brought back to life again. The same gorgeousness, the same jewelled effects, the same exaggerations are seen everywhere in the fashions of to-day.

The Marie Antoinette hat is among the most prized creations of this season's millinery. It shows plainly the Trianon crown in all its glory. Beside this, there are always many nodding plumes, and generally a brim which at each side forms a long point. Marie Antoinette was partial to large hats. So are the fashionable women of to-day. It was during the reign of Louis XVI. that the hats were first worn well tilted over the forehead, just as they are at present. It was at this time also that the large dashing hat was worn far enough back upon the head to show my lady's pompadour to perfection.

But it is not only the Marie Antoinette hat with the Trianon crown which is here this Fall. The newest, most dreaded fashion of all, the small sleeve, can be traced right back to the time when the Queen was playing at farming at Trianon. This fact may account for the reason why the slender-armed slatterns are lacking in enthusiasm when the fashions of Marie Antoinette are mentioned.

But then to compensate for the unbecomingness of this tight-fitting sleeve, there are the beautiful flowered silks and satin brocades. They were high in favor during the time of Marie Antoinette, and they are all the vogue to-day. Many of the new brocades for evening gowns, both in design and coloring, are exact imitations of the brocades worn at the court balls when Louis XVI. was proud of the beauty of his young Queen.

This is essentially a season of ribbons, and how Marie Antoinette did love them! She caught up the lace of her gowns with ribbons. She wore coiffures and bows. And she kept Ross Bortin, her "Minister of Modes," busy continually devising new ways of arranging her yards of ribbon.

Stripes are another revival of the Marie Antoinette fashion. Striped silks are much worn at present. During the year 1787 not only did all the women of the court of Marie Antoinette look with favor upon striped gowns, but the men and children wore striped costumes as well.

Then there is the Marie Antoinette coiffure, with its bobbing curls and marvellous display of puffs. This is the fashion now, and has been for some time. The pompadour was beloved by Marie Antoinette, and she loved to cover her ears with soft puffs of hair, and that is just what our English sisters are doing at present.

Hair dressing at this time reached the height of ridiculousness. Coiffures were known by such entertaining names as the "foot muf," "puff," the "chignon garden coiffure," the "peal of bells," the "hull-maid" and sentimental maids wore their hair arranged in the "Bandeau of Love." One of the most interesting of the coiffures was the "kitchen garden" style, where bunches of vegetables were really looked into the side curls.

Nowadays the new coiffures are lacking the vegetables, and the distinction of these novel names, but they are demanding an unusual amount of hair and ornaments enough to make economically-minded persons sigh.

In the days of Marie Antoinette muffs as large as drums were carried by the ladies of fashion. This Fall the small muffs of last season is down to be found. It is the muffs so large that little hands are lost inside it that is the vogue. And it is a typical Marie Antoinette muffs.

The miniature, which is a craze of the hour also, belongs to the days of the old regime. Marie Antoinette herself had any number of exquisitely painted miniatures, which, though the works of artists of note, she wore as ornaments with the same careless abandon as she did her lace frills.

Magnificent jewelled buttons were in favor then just as they are now, and the frequent use of buckles is also a revival of the days of Marie Antoinette. The small fans in vogue at present belong to Marie Antoinette's time, and so do the high-heeled, pointed slippers.

As for the fichu, just to see it makes one think of Marie Antoinette. It was she who invented this dainty, quaint fashion, and she wore the fichu with almost all of her gowns.

Hand-painted and jewelled gloves were a fad of Marie Antoinette, and a few of these novelties are now being introduced for evening wear.

Surely Dame Fashion in planning her novelties this season has not hesitated to borrow much from the days when Marie Antoinette was in all her glory.

OLD SHOES FOR DOORMATS

Of Course They Are Worned Over, but Prove Very Serviceable

Indeed.

A use has been found for old shoes, a derelict product that has heretofore defied the efforts of that class of claimants who view with despair the absolute loss of anything.

The leather is cut into little disks of various shapes. These are set on edge and held together with long wire staples, and the result is an odd looking, but flexible and serviceable door mat, which seems to do the work excellently of the wire and rug mats that are in such general use in our halls. The leather scrap mat is very cheap, and will last a long time.

"LOST IN THE MAILS."

Many Complaints Regarding Letters and Packages That Have Gone Astray.

An average of 1,200 letters of complaint are received by the Post Office Department every business day in the year, inquiring about letters and parcels that have gone wrong in the mails. These are acknowledged by a blank asking for additional information regarding mailing, etc. After this document is returned to the department a search is instituted, and after about thirty days, if nothing can be learned of the matter in question, the complainant will receive a circular letter like this:

(N. Y., 90-1. Ed. 2-2,000.)
Post Office, New York, N. Y.
Executive Division,
Inquiry Department for Missing and Dead Letters,
Room 14, Second Floor.

Oct. 2, 1896.
Mr. John Smith,
58 West Twenty-third street, N. Y. C.
Referring to your inquiry for a missing

HOW TO BE A GOOD MOTHER.

This Is the Problem the
National Federation
of Mothers Will
Study.

The National Federation of Mothers is an institution fairly started. Its complete organization will be accomplished next February in Washington by a congress of parents on the distaff side from all parts of the United States. They will show the world how the hand that rocks the cradle can grasp a great and novel idea.

of a committee of ladies consisting of Mrs. Adal Stevenson, Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, Mrs. Arthur A. Birney, Mrs. Theodore W. Birney and Miss Morton. Many other prominent Washington people are actively interested.

Some time in November a meeting will be held in Washington for the election of officers. Meanwhile circulars are being sent out all over the country, addressed to teachers, clergymen, presidents of women's clubs and all philanthropic and other persons interested in the uplifting of humanity. The women's clubs are expected to give much help. The circulars describe the action that is being taken in Washington and set forth the aims of the Federation. They also contain suggestions for the establishment of mothers' clubs, and ask for lists of individuals who are likely to be aroused in behalf of the cause. This scheme is being carried out on so wide a scale that not the most remote section will be unvisited by the novel propaganda.

The men's help is wanted also. There is no notion of ignoring the fathers. The mothers, educated in the new science, are expected to influence the fathers favor-

TO
T
This
Has
ro

The
tation. To
tremely u
Now the
its intro
about to
the potato
soil, and
many peo
native tri
As a m
the great
conferred
of Europe
for which
try is ti
All three
producers,
Indian na
It is a
toes have
proportion
of excell
have in l
in the w
in rich al
Is man
allegorica
trimment
only sup
table is cap
is known to
and great physical
characteristic of the Irish in
rural districts, where meats are
practically unknown.

An Irishman has pointed out the fact that "an exclusive potato diet consists of butter, milk, salt, butter and potatoes, with a little whiskey on the side." This, it will readily be seen, is capable of producing a fine race of men.

At first, however, the Irish people regarded the potato with a good deal of suspicion. This may have come from the fact that the potato was introduced into Ireland by Sir Walter Raleigh, who was then engaged in oppressing the people about Cork, so that they may not have unreasonably imagined the potato a device of Saxon ingenuity intended to be introduced into their midst for their undoing.

It was a long time before Sir Walter could get the Irish to eat potatoes. He had to eat a lot of them himself to convince the people that they were harmless.

Another strange proceeding of this man was his introduction of tobacco, which he brought at about the same time from America to Ireland. Sir Walter Raleigh lived at Youghal in a pretty house, which is still to be seen, and the very spot is pointed out where he planted the first potatoes. It is in the garden of his house at Youghal, and a few feet away is the place where Sir Walter was smoking his first pipe of tobacco under a tree when his servant threw a pall of water on him, thinking him to be on fire.

The Irish took to the potato more readily than they did to tobacco. The former thrived amazingly in the damp Irish climate, where tobacco would never grow.

At the same time the potato was having a hard time of it in its slow march of conquest on the continent of Europe. It had to fight its way inch by inch.

First the Pope got his eye on it. The Catholic Church opposed the potato, and for more than a century and a half kept it out of France and Germany.

English Puritans at the same time regarded the potato with horror because it was not mentioned in the Bible. The peasantry in France were led to believe that the potato was the cause of leprosy, and this superstition was not overcome until Turgot persuaded Louis XVI. and the Queen to wear potato blossoms at a court ball. That was a great day for the potato, which for more than a century and a half had struggled against ignorance.

Scotland was one of the last of European countries to welcome the potato, although the Scotch to-day are among the greatest potato-eaters on earth. The earliest mention of the potato in Scotland is in 1701, when the Duchess of Buccleuch was furnished with a peck brought in Edinburgh for two shillings and sixpence. They were a great success.

The next reference is thirty years later, when potatoes were used as a supper dish by the Earl of Eglinton. It was not until 1798 that potatoes came into the market in Scotland. In that year one Graham planted a field at Killybeg and first sent the produce to market.

The coming potato exhibition is to be held by the Irish Gardeners' Association. It will be opened in Dublin in November.

THE SUN CURE.

Here is a German Doctor Who Compels His Patients to Go Naked.

Right on the heels of the Knelp cure, which obliges people to walk on the grass in their bare feet and to apply water to the skin in other disagreeable ways, comes a still more extraordinary "cure," which robs man of all his clothes and sends him walking about absolutely naked. This return to primitive nudity is prescribed by a German physician and put into practice in his sanatorium, in the mountains of Carlsbad, near Trieste. There he gives his patients sun baths on a huge scale.

The treatment consists in exposing the patients entirely nude to the rays of the sun. But the patient must not alone bask in the rays of the sun. He is obliged to walk about naked in the open air, to indulge in exercise, take his meals, and mingle with his friends thus disrobed. The patient must go naked in all weathers, nothing must stop him.

Neither rain, wind, nor snow will be accepted by this German doctor as an excuse for allowing his patients to put on their clothes. Only the local police have succeeded in making the patients return to the ways of civilization.

A sanatorium has been built at an elevation of 2,500 feet, in a very sunny spot; a large park has been separated into two parts by a high wall, and the two sexes are separated. Each to his own park, and in each park the patients go and come in the costume of Adam before the fall. Many lie on boards or on the ground, exposed to the sun's rays for 15, 30, 60 minutes at a time in the hottest part of the day. If a shower comes, the most advanced expose themselves to this also, and then let themselves dry off.



Miss New York in Her New Marie Antoinette Gown and Hat.

package addressed to Mrs. Matilda Jones, mailed at N. Y. C. on July 24, by you, I beg leave to state that careful search has so far failed to discover any record thereof as undelivered through erroneous address, etc., and that it is believed the loss may be ascribed to the depredations of an employee recently arrested for embezzlement of mail matter. Very respectfully,

CHARLES W. DAYTON,
Postmaster.

The manager of a large Twenty-third street mail order department gives some very interesting information about this peculiar form. He has had occasion to complain to the Government forty-seven times since January 1 last, and in twenty-one cases the goods or letters have been found and either delivered or returned to the sender, and in the other twenty-six instances he has received a form just like that shown here. He says no matter where or when mail matter is lost, the "Executive Division" of the Post Office always "recently arrested an employee" for embezzlement of mail matter.

IMITATED CHRIST.

Charles Gosler Drowned in Ohio While Trying to Walk Upon the Waters.

A man who imitated Christ endeavored to walk upon the waters near Defiance, Ohio, the other day and met his death. He sought to demonstrate that his faith was equal to that of the Saviour. His name was Charles Gosler, and he lived at Evansport. Gosler was an ardent Seventh Day Adventist, and recently became demented over religion. Since then he has spent all his spare moments in reading the Bible.

He was cutting corn on a neighboring farm with a companion, and at noon they started for dinner. When they reached the dim in the Tiffin River Gosler refused to cross over on the apron, saying he would walk on the water. He spent some moments in prayer and singing hymns and then started out boldly to walk across on the water.

Some boys who saw him said: "He appeared to walk all right for several paces; then he commenced to splash and floundered and finally sank from sight, still singing."

The enterprise will be established on so strong a social basis as to command immediate recognition throughout the country. This does not mean that it will be fashionable; quite otherwise, indeed. But it has been taken up and is being forwarded by a number of women of prominence and influence.

The purpose of the organization will be to develop a "science of motherhood." The phrase sounds formidable, but its meaning is simple enough. Mothers are to be taught how to be mothers—not only good mothers in the ordinary sense, but efficient in the upbringing of their children. A person does not attempt to be a carpenter or a house painter without special training in that direction, and it is the same way with all occupations requiring the slightest degree of skill.

On the other hand, until now nobody seems to have thought that mothers needed any special training for their maternal duties, the assumption being that ordinary instinct was enough. This is surely an error, as is proved by the great number of children who are poorly brought up—who are not developed mentally, morally and physically as they might have been.

When the federation has been thoroughly established it is expected that nearly every city, town and hamlet in the United States will have its "Mothers' Club," all of them being united in the national association. At such a club the mothers of the local community will meet and discuss subjects pertaining to the rearing of children. Here the individual mother will be roused to the needs of her own offspring—needs which frequently she will not have thought of before.

From her fellow members she will get valuable suggestions, and on themselves of the club's little library of specially selected volumes she will find books relating to the upbringing of children and treating of the matter from every point of view. As the mother educates herself on these lines she will become more capable of training her children.

The home is to be the field of this new science, which might be called the science of child culture. At the same time its pursuit is a going to school by the mothers—a method of educating the mothers for the purpose of developing the children.

The new organization is now in charge

ably with respect to the bringing up of the children. It is even hoped that some day the fathers will take up the movement and hold a congress of their own. The new women, the old women, and the middle women are all invited to join in the enterprise, uniting on the common ground of motherhood, which in an important sense is the beginning of everything. Sectarianism is not to be considered in the matter at all.

With ideal mothers, it is urged, we shall have an ideal race. In the children lie the hope of the future; the prospects of civilization rest upon them as on a cornerstone. The children of to-day represent the next step in the progress of mankind. Grow men and women cannot be moulded and altered over to any extent, but almost anything may be accomplished in the building up of children.

Hannah W. Smith, in "Child Culture," says: "The children of the future are crying to the people of the present, 'Educate our mothers' and the ears of this generation are beginning to hear the cry. But with amazement we discover that almost nothing has ever been done to fit mothers for the solemn responsibilities laid upon them. Of all the specialists on earth the mother brings the poorest training to her immortal task."

One matter deemed of great importance relates to the influence of the mother upon the child before the latter is born. That this influence is very great may be conceded. Granting it, the inference is that whatever goes toward the proper training of the mother at or before that critical period will be to the advantage of her offspring. Among the workers in this new cause will be many women who are not mothers, but whose maternal instinct will render them interested. The committee in charge is getting together a list of books which are to be recommended for the libraries of the local clubs. Of course, this list will be offered merely as a suggestion, and each club will add such volumes as may seem desirable.

Among the prominent Washington people who are interested in this enterprise are: Mrs. John G. Carlisle, Miss Herbert, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Menden, Mrs. H. W. Fuller, Mrs. Dabell, Mrs. T. B. Alexander, Mrs. W. W. Audley, Mrs. W. W. King and Mrs. Taber Johnson.

TO
T
This
Has
ro

The
tation. To
tremely u
Now the
its intro
about to
the potato
soil, and
many peo
native tri
As a m
the great
conferred
of Europe
for which
try is ti
All three
producers,
Indian na
It is a
toes have
proportion
of excell
have in l
in the w
in rich al
Is man
allegorica
trimment
only sup
table is cap
is known to
and great physical
characteristic of the Irish in
rural districts, where meats are
practically unknown.

An Irishman has pointed out the fact that "an exclusive potato diet consists of butter, milk, salt, butter and potatoes, with a little whiskey on the side." This, it will readily be seen, is capable of producing a fine race of men.

At first, however, the Irish people regarded the potato with a good deal of suspicion. This may have come from the fact that the potato was introduced into Ireland by Sir Walter Raleigh, who was then engaged in oppressing the people about Cork, so that they may not have unreasonably imagined the potato a device of Saxon ingenuity intended to be introduced into their midst for their undoing.

It was a long time before Sir Walter could get the Irish to eat potatoes. He had to eat a lot of them himself to convince the people that they were harmless.

Another strange proceeding of this man was his introduction of tobacco, which he brought at about the same time from America to Ireland. Sir Walter Raleigh lived at Youghal in a pretty house, which is still to be seen, and the very spot is pointed out where he planted the first potatoes. It is in the garden of his house at Youghal, and a few feet away is the place where Sir Walter was smoking his first pipe of tobacco under a tree when his servant threw a pall of water on him, thinking him to be on fire.

The Irish took to the potato more readily than they did to tobacco. The former thrived amazingly in the damp Irish climate, where tobacco would never grow.

At the same time the potato was having a hard time of it in its slow march of conquest on the continent of Europe. It had to fight its way inch by inch.

First the Pope got his eye on it. The Catholic Church opposed the potato, and for more than a century and a half kept it out of France and Germany.

English Puritans at the same time regarded the potato with horror because it was not mentioned in the Bible. The peasantry in France were led to believe that the potato was the cause of leprosy, and this superstition was not overcome until Turgot persuaded Louis XVI. and the Queen to wear potato blossoms at a court ball. That was a great day for the potato, which for more than a century and a half had struggled against ignorance.

Scotland was one of the last of European countries to welcome the potato, although the Scotch to-day are among the greatest potato-eaters on earth. The earliest mention of the potato in Scotland is in 1701, when the Duchess of Buccleuch was furnished with a peck brought in Edinburgh for two shillings and sixpence. They were a great success.

The next reference is thirty years later, when potatoes were used as a supper dish by the Earl of Eglinton. It was not until 1798 that potatoes came into the market in Scotland. In that year one Graham planted a field at Killybeg and first sent the produce to market.

The coming potato exhibition is to be held by the Irish Gardeners' Association. It will be opened in Dublin in November.

The next reference is thirty years later, when potatoes were used as a supper dish by the Earl of Eglinton. It was not until 1798 that potatoes came into the market in Scotland. In that year one Graham planted a field at Killybeg and first sent the produce to market.

The coming potato exhibition is to be held by the Irish Gardeners' Association. It will be opened in Dublin in November.

THE SUN CURE.

Here is a German Doctor Who Compels His Patients to Go Naked.

Right on the heels of the Knelp cure, which obliges people to walk on the grass in their bare feet and to apply water to the skin in other disagreeable ways, comes a still more extraordinary "cure," which robs man of all his clothes and sends him walking about absolutely naked. This return to primitive nudity is prescribed by a German physician and put into practice in his sanatorium, in the mountains of Carlsbad, near Trieste. There he gives his patients sun baths on a huge scale.

The treatment consists in exposing the patients entirely nude to the rays of the sun. But the patient must not alone bask in the rays of the sun. He is obliged to walk about naked in the open air, to indulge in exercise, take his meals, and mingle with his friends thus disrobed. The patient must go naked in all weathers, nothing must stop him.

Neither rain, wind, nor snow will be accepted by this German doctor as an excuse for allowing his patients to put on their clothes. Only the local police have succeeded in making the patients return to the ways of civilization.

A sanatorium has been built at an elevation of 2,500 feet, in a very sunny spot; a large park has been separated into two parts by a high wall, and the two sexes are separated. Each to his own park, and in each park the patients go and come in the costume of Adam before the fall. Many lie on boards or on the ground, exposed to the sun's rays for 15, 30, 60 minutes at a time in the hottest part of the day. If a shower comes, the most advanced expose themselves to this also, and then let themselves dry off.

RUE D'E

C

NEW

AT 38 WEST 14TH ST. O

WAS FOUNDED THIS PO

IFESTED THEMSELVES I

RETAIL BUSINESS DISTRI

BENEFICIAL SENSE ONLY.

FUL INVESTIGATION AND

TAIL CENTRE OF NEW YOR

ING THE LONG PERIOD OF

BEING CONVINCED THAT

WILL MAINTAIN ITS GREAT

OUGHFARE, WE HAVE ERECT

UNIQUE CONSTRUCTION AND O

INGS HAS NO EQUAL IN THIS

CONSTRUCTION AND COMPLET

UPON BY ARCHITECTS AND PR

FLATTERING TERMS.

BUT NOT ALONE IN NEW BUILDING WILL THIS HOUSE

FER MANY ADVANTAGES, WHICH MUST ACCRUE TO THE BENEFIT

AND SHOPPERS IN GENERAL.

WHILE WE HAVE ALWAYS BEEN IN THE LEAD FOR CHOICE AND PRACTICAL

MILLINERY, WE WILL WITH THE ADVENT OF THE OPENING OF OUR NEW ES-

TABLISHMENT, SHOW EVEN GREATER ENERGY AND DESIRE THAN HERETOFORE

TO MAKE OUR INTERESTS IDENTICAL WITH THOSE OF OUR PATRONS. TO THIS

END IT WILL BE OUR AIM AND CONSTANT ENDEAVOR TO PROVIDE THE BEST

PRODUCTS EUROPEAN AND DOMESTIC MARKETS AFFORD, AT SUCH PRICES AS

WILL ATTRACT LADIES OF MODERATE MEANS, AS WELL AS THOSE WHOSE AF-

FLUENCE PLACES THEM BEYOND THE CONSIDERATION OF ECONOMY. OUR CON-

SCIENTISTS ASSURANCE MAY BE READILY ACCEPTED THAT WHETHER AN ARTI-

CLE BE HIGH IN PRICE OR OF LESSER MARK, IT WILL BE FOUND CORRECT AS TO

STYLE, AND OF PROPER QUALITY, AS REPRESENTED, IN EVERY CASE.

OUR WELL KNOWN LIBERAL MANNER OF DEALING WITH PATRONS WILL BE

CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE, THE RULE BEING—"TO SATISFY PATRONS, EVEN AT

SACRIFICE TO SELF-INTEREST."

WE HAVE MADE SPECIAL CONNECTIONS IN EUROPE BY WHICH WE WILL BE

ENABLED TO SELL A LARGE NUMBER OF IMPORTED HATS FROM THE LEADING

MODISTES AT LITTLE MORE THAN PRICES OF THOSE OF DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE,

AND SHALL MAKE A SPECIAL FEATURE OF THIS ITEM.

WE HAVE ALSO ADDED

A NEW DEPARTMENT

FOR THE SALE AND MANUFACTURE OF LADIES' NECKWEAR, COLLARSTES, MUFFS,

AND SUCH FUR EFFECTS AS ARE WORN IN CONNECTION WITH MILLINERY. IN THIS

DIRECTION WE WILL PROVIDE THE MOST SELECT AND APPROPRIATE STYLES, AND

OFFER THESE AT LOWEST PRICES.

IN CONCLUSION, WE BEG TO SAY THAT, OWING TO THE UNFORESEEN DELAYS

WHICH ARE UNAVOIDABLE IN BUILDING OPERATIONS, THE OPENING OF OUR BUILD-

ING AND SEASON HAS BEEN DEFERRED ALMOST A MONTH, THIS LEAVING US WITH

A LARGER STOCK OF FINE GOODS AT THIS TIME THAN IS USUALLY THE CASE; AND

TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION FURTHER IMPORTATIONS CONTRACTED FOR AND DUE

TO ARRIVE, WE ARE COMPELLED TO OFFER ALL OUR GOODS OF WHATEVER NA-

TURE AT SUCH LOW PRICES AS WILL INSURE OF THEIR SPEEDY DISPOSAL. OUR

DEPARTMENTS HAVE NEVER EXHIBITED SUCH CHOICE AND COMPLETE STOCKS OF

GOODS AS AT THIS OPENING, AND LADIES WILL PERCEIVE A GENUINE PLEASURE FROM

A VISIT TO OUR NEW ESTABLISHMENT ON THIS OCCASION.

INVITING OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL TO THIS DOUBLE GRAND

OPENING, WE ARE, VERY RESPECTFULLY,

J. ROTHSCHILD

P. S.—AT AN EARLY DATE, WHEN COMPLETED, WE WILL OPEN A

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT

FOR THE SALE OF PATTERN HATS IMPORTED AND OUT OF OUR O

AS WELL AS ALL KINDS OF UNTRIMMED GOODS, MANUFACTURED ON

BEING THE SOLE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE LONDON MFG. CO.,

THEIR PRODUCTS IN FINE LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS OF AL